Global Innovation Index 2025

United Kingdom ranking in the Global Innovation Index 2025

United Kingdom ranks 6th among the 139 economies featured in the GII 2025.

The Global Innovation Index (GII) ranks world economies according to their innovation capabilities. Consisting of roughly 80 indicators, grouped into innovation inputs and outputs, the GII aims to capture the multi-dimensional facets of innovation.

United Kingdom ranks 6th among the 54 High-income group economies.

United Kingdom ranks 3rd among the 39 economies in Europe.

United Kingdom GII Ranking (2020-2025)

The table shows the rankings of United Kingdom over the past six years. Data availability and changes to the GII model framework influence year-on-year comparisons of the GII rankings. The statistical confidence interval for the ranking of United Kingdom in the GII 2025 is between ranks 5 and 8.

Year	GII Position	Innovation Inputs	Innovation Outputs
2020	4th	6th	3rd
2021	4th	7th	6th
2022	4th	7th	3rd
2023	4th	6th	2nd
2024	5th	10th	3rd
2025	6th	10th	4th

United Kingdom performs better in innovation outputs than innovation inputs in 2025.

This year **United Kingdom ranks 10th in innovation inputs.** This position is the same as last year.

United Kingdom ranks 4th in innovation outputs. This position is lower than last year.

United Kingdom has 4 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index.

Global Innovation Index 2025

> Global Innovation Tracker

The Global Innovation Tracker 2025 shows what is the current state of innovation in United Kingdom, how rapidly is technology being embraced and what are the resulting societal impacts.

For United Kingdom, 8 indicators have improved in the short-term and 3 indicators have worsened.

Science and innovation investment

	Scientific publications	R&D investments	Venture capital deal numbers	International patent filings
Short term	▲ 3.4 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.2 % 2021 - 2022	▼ -11.6 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 5.3 % 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 2.5 % 2014 - 2024	▲ 7.7 % 2012 - 2022	▼ -4.5 % 2020 - 2024	▲ 1.1 % 2014 - 2024

Technology adoption

	Safe sanitation	Connectivity		Robots	Electric vehicles
		Fixed broadband	5G		
Short term	0% 2023 - 2024	▲ 1.1% 2022 - 2023	▲ 26.9% 2022 - 2023	▲ 8.7% 2022 - 2023	▲ 37.3% 2023 - 2024
Long term (annual growth)	0% 2014 - 2024	▲ 2.1% 2013 - 2023	n/a	▲ 6.3% 2013 - 2023	▲ 58.5% 2014 - 2024
Penetration	97.8 per 100 inhabitants in 2024	41.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	85 per 100 inhabitants in 2023	n/a	6.4 per 100 cars in 2024

Socioeconomic impact

	Labor productivity	Life expectancy	Temperature change
Short term	▼ -0.5 % 2023 - 2024	▲ 0.3 % 2022 - 2023	+ 1.5 °C 2024
Long term (annual growth)	▲ 0.5 % 2014 - 2024	0 % 2013 - 2023	+ 1.7 °C 2014
Level	121,361.5 USD in 2024	81.3 years in 2023	n/a

Notes: Not all indicators of the Global Innovation Tracker are used to calculate the Global Innovation Index. Long-term annual growth refers to the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) over the indicated period. For each variable, a one-year growth rate is set for the short run, and ten-year CAGR is set for the long run; time windows might differ when gaps exist in data availability. The end period corresponds to the most recent available observation, which may differ among countries. Temperature change is an exception: it indicates the change in degrees Celsius with respect to the average temperature in the countries. from 1951–1980. Figures are rounded.

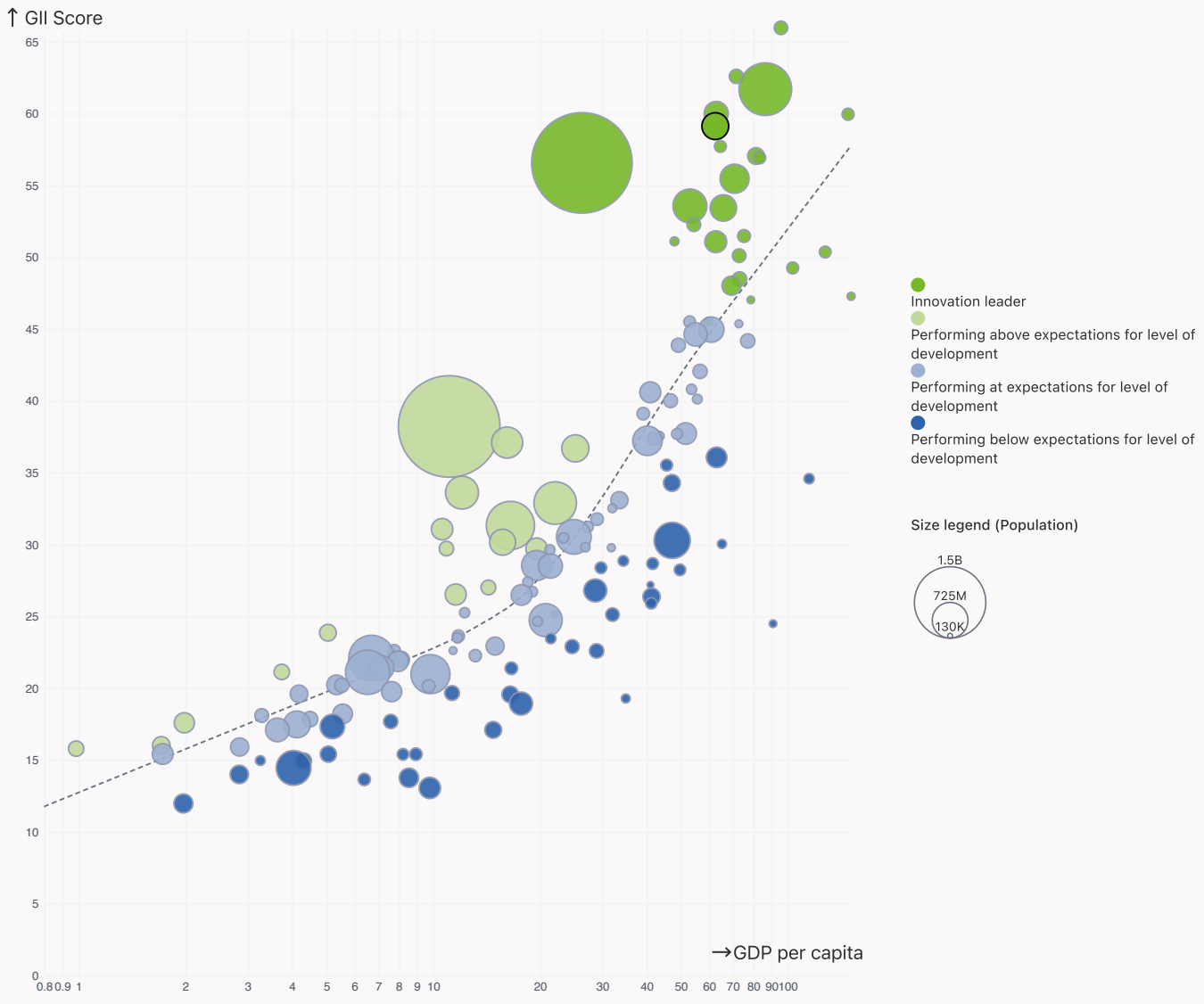
Global Innovation Index 2025

Expected vs. Observed Innovation Performance

The bubble chart below shows the relationship between income levels (GDP per capita) and innovation performance (GII score). The trend line gives an indication of the expected innovation performance according to income level. Economies appearing above the trend line are performing better than expected and those below are performing below expectations.

United Kingdom is an Innovation leader, ranking in the top 25 of the GII.

> Innovation overperformers relative to their economic development



Global Innovation Index 2025

Effectively translating innovation investments into innovation outputs

The chart below shows the relationship between innovation inputs and innovation outputs. Economies above the line are effectively translating costly innovation investments into more and higher-quality outputs.

United Kingdom produces more innovation outputs relative to its level of innovation investments.

> Relationship between innovation inputs and outputs

Global Innovation Index 2025

Overview of United Kingdom's rankings in the seven areas of the GII in 2025

The chart shows the ranking for each of the seven areas that the GII comprises. The strongest areas for United Kingdom are those that rank above the GII (shown in blue) and the weakest are those that rank below.

Highest Rankings

United Kingdom ranks highest in Creative outputs (3rd), Market sophistication (4th) and Knowledge and technology outputs (5th).

Lowest Rankings

United Kingdom ranks lowest in Institutions (25th), Infrastructure (23rd) and Business sophistication (17th).

The full WIPO Intellectual Property Statistics profile for United Kingdom can be found on https://www.wipo.int/edocs/statistics-country-profile/en/gb.pdf

Global Innovation Index 2025

Benchmark of United Kingdom against other economy groupings for each of the seven areas of the GII Index

High-income economies

United Kingdom performs above the High-income group average in all pillars.

Europe

United Kingdom performs above the regional average in all pillars.

Institutions

- Top 10 | Score: 78.63
- United Kingdom | Score: 69.30
- High-income | Score: 65.99
- Europe | Score: 59.42

Human capital and research

- United Kingdom | Score: 59.44
- Top 10 | Score: 59.30
- High-income | Score: 45.45
- Europe | Score: 44.67

Infrastructure

- Top 10 | Score: 61.36
- United Kingdom | Score: 56.58
- High-income | Score: 54.18
- Europe | Score: 54.13

Market sophistication

- United Kingdom | Score: 63.78
- Top 10 | Score: 61.82
- High-income | Score: 47.12
- Europe | Score: 44.89

Business sophistication

- Top 10 | Score: 59.10
- United Kingdom | Score: 52.96
- High-income | Score: 42.22
- Europe | Score: 40.79

Knowledge and technology outputs

- United Kingdom | Score: 55.96
- Top 10 | Score: 54.93
- Europe | Score: 34.99
- High-income | Score: 33.94

Creative outputs

- United Kingdom | Score: 59.67
- Top 10 | Score: 55.98
- High-income | Score: 38.68
- Europe | Score: 38.66

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation strengths and weaknesses in United Kingdom

The table below gives an overview of the indicator strengths and weaknesses of United Kingdom in the GII 2025.

United Kingdom's best-ranked innovation strengths are **Citable documents H-index** (rank 1), **QS university ranking, top 3*** (rank 2) and **Domestic industry diversification** (rank 3).

Strengths

Rank	Code	Indicator name
1	6.1.5	Citable documents H-index
2	2.3.4	QS university ranking, top 3*
3	4.3.2	Domestic industry diversification
3	4.2.3	Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC
4	5.1.1	Knowledge-intensive employment, %
6	7.2.1	Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade
6	4.2.2	Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP
7	3.1.3	Government's online service*
7	6.3.1	Intellectual property receipts, % total trade
7	2.3.3	Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD
7	6.2.2	Unicorn valuation, % GDP

Weaknesses

Rank	Code	Indicator name
128	5.3.4	FDI net inflows, % GDP
113	3.2.3	Gross capital formation, % GDP
94	5.1.3	Youth demographic dividend, %
90	2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary
83	6.2.1	Labor productivity growth, %
57	2.2.2	Graduates in science and engineering, %
54	3.2.1	Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.
44	1.3.2	Entrepreneurship policies and culture†
42	7.2.2	National feature films/mn pop. 15–69
34	5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses

Global Innovation Index 2025

United Kingdom's innovation system

As far as practicable, the plots below present unscaled indicator data.

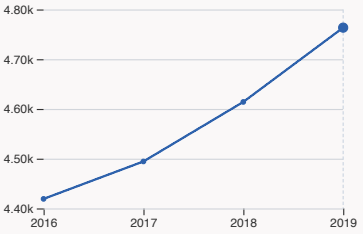
Innovation inputs in United Kingdom

2.1.1 Expenditure on education

was equal to 4.92 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.99 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.

2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering

was equal to 23.28 % of total graduates in 2022, up by 1.02 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 57.



2.3.1 Researchers

was equal to 4763.48 FTE per million population in 2019, up by 3.24% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 25.

2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D

was equal to 2.8 % GDP in 2022, down by 0.1 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 12.

2.3.4 QS university ranking

was equal to an average score of 97.37 for the top three universities in 2024, down by 1.28% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 2.

4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification

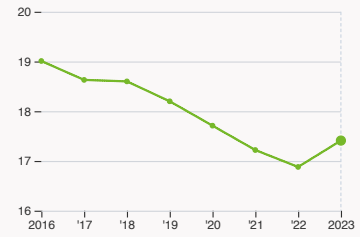
was equal to an index score of 0.073 in 2022, up by 2.004% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 3.

5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment

was equal to 55.19 % of total workforce in 2024, up by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 4.

Global Innovation Index 2025

Innovation outputs in United Kingdom



6.1.1 Patents by origin

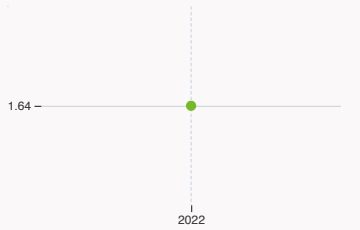
was equal to 17.41 thousand patents in 2023, up by 3.14% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 16.

6.2.2 Unicorn valuation

was equal to 5.1 % GDP in 2025, up by 0.18 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 7.

6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing

was equal to 318.03 high-tech manufacturing output in billion USD in 2022, up by 1.79% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 23.

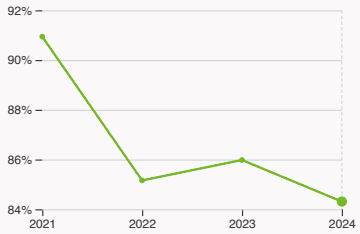


6.3.2 Production and export complexity

was equal to a score of 1.64 in 2022 – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 9.

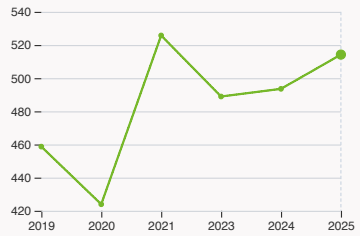
6.3.3 High-tech exports

was equal to 92.12 billion USD in 2023, up by 11.76% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 26.



7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15

was equal to 84.31 % for the top 15 companies in 2024, down by 1.67 percentage points from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 5.



7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000

was equal to 514.22 billion USD in 2025, up by 4.19% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 11.

7.2.2 National feature films

was equal to 171 films in 2023, down by 5% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 42.

7.3.3 Mobile app creation

was equal to 2.86 billion global downloads of mobile apps in 2024, down by 13.86% from the year prior – and equivalent to an indicator rank of 27.

United Kingdom's innovation top performers

Disclaimer: This section contains only the top performers per country. For the complete list, please visit the GII Innovation Ecosystems and Data Explorer website.

2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors from United Kingdom

Rank	Firm	Industry	R&D [mn EUR]	R&D Growth [%]	R&D Intensity [%]
1	ASTRAZENECA	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	9,503	9	23
2	GSK	Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology	6,230	11	18
3	HSBC	Banks	2,100	-13	4
4	LLOYDS BANKING	Banks	1,730	3	4

Source: WIPO, based on European Commission's Joint Research Centre (https://iri.jrc.ec.europa.eu/scoreboard/2024-eu-industrial-rd-investment-scoreboard) and Orbis database (https://www.moodys.com/web/en/us/capabilities/company-reference-data/orbis.html).
Note: Data is based on the 2024 EU Industrial R&D Investment Scoreboard from the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, which ranks the top 2,000 firms by R&D investment annually. For countries not represented in the Scoreboard, companies from Orbis with R&D expenditure above USD 50 million were identified and used to complement the dataset.

2.3.4 QS university ranking of United Kingdom's top universities

Rank	University	Score
2	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON	98.50
3	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	96.90
5	UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE	96.70

Source: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd (https://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings/world-university-rankings/2024).
Note: QS Quacquarelli Symonds Ltd annually assesses over 1,200 universities across the globe and scores them between [0,100]. Ranks can represent a single value 'x', a tie 'x=' or a range 'x-y'.

5.2.3 University industry and international engagement, top 5 universities

Rank	University	Score
1	UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD	98.45
2	IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON	94.55
3	UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD	92.90

Source: Times Higher Education (THE), World University Rankings 2025.
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks. The score is calculated as the average of the International Outlook score (encompassing international staff, students, and co-authorship) and the industry score (reflecting industry income and patent citations). The 2025 ranking corresponds to data from the academic year that ended in 2022.

6.2.2 Top Unicorn Companies in United Kingdom

Rank	Unicorn Company	Industry	City	Valuation, bn USD
1	REVOLUT	Financial Services	London	45
2	GLOBAL SWITCH	Enterprise Tech	London	11
3	CHECKOUT.COM	Financial Services	London	11

Source: CBInsights, Tracker – The Complete List of Unicorn Companies: https://www.cbinsights.com/research-unicorn-companies.

7.1.1 Top 15 intangible-asset intensive companies in United Kingdom

Rank	Firm	Intensity, %
1	ASTRAZENECA PLC	97.15
2	LINDE PLC	91.94
3	UNILEVER PLC	96.25

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com/reports/gift-2024).
Note: Brand Finance only provides within economy ranks.

7.1.3 Top 5,000 companies in United Kingdom with highest global brand value

Rank	Brand	Industry	Brand Value, mn USD
1	SHELL	Oil & Gas	45,414.9
2	HSBC	Banking	27,767.5
3	EY	Commercial Services	25,029.5

Source: Brand Finance (https://brandirectory.com).
Note: Rank corresponds to within economy ranks.

United Kingdom

GII 2025 rank **6**

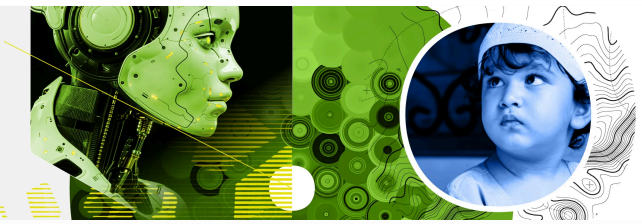
Output rank	Input rank	Income	Region	Population (mn)	GDP, PPP$ (bn)	GDP per capita, PPP$
4	10	High	Europe	69.1	4,282.2	62,573.6

	Score / Value	Rank	
Institutions	**69.3**	**25**	
1.1 Institutional environment	**69.5**	**33**	◇
1.1.1 Operational stability for businesses*	67.3	52	◇
1.1.2 Government effectiveness*	71.6	24	
1.2 Regulatory environment	**84.2**	**17**	
1.2.1 Regulatory quality*	82.2	14	
1.2.2 Rule of law*	86.2	18	
1.3 Business environment	**54.2**	**52**	
1.3.1 Policy stability for doing business†	66.1	32	
1.3.2 Entrepreneurship policies and culture†	42.4	44	○
Human capital and research	**59.4**	**7**	
2.1 Education	**62.2**	**29**	
2.1.1 Expenditure on education, % GDP	4.9	42	
2.1.2 Government funding/pupil, secondary, % GDP/cap	25.3	18	
2.1.3 School life expectancy, years	17.8	14	
2.1.4 PISA scales in reading, maths and science	494.3	13	
2.1.5 Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	16.3	90	○ ◇
2.2 Tertiary education	**47.9**	**15**	
2.2.1 Tertiary enrolment, % gross	79.7	25	
2.2.2 Graduates in science and engineering, %	23.3	57	○
2.2.3 Tertiary inbound mobility, %	21.6	7	
2.3 Research and development (R&D)	**68.3**	**5**	
2.3.1 Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	4,763.5	25	
2.3.2 Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2.8	12	
2.3.3 Global corporate R&D investors, top 3, mn USD	83.5	7	●
2.3.4 QS university ranking, top 3*	99.7	2	● ◆
Infrastructure	**56.6**	**23**	
3.1 Information and communication technologies (ICTs)	**94**	**10**	
3.1.1 ICT access*	98.6	18	
3.1.2 ICT use*	89.1	25	
3.1.3 Government's online service*	94.4	7	●
3.2 General infrastructure	**36.3**	**56**	◇
3.2.1 Electricity output, GWh/mn pop.	4,151.9	54	○
3.2.2 Logistics performance*	72.7	18	
3.2.3 Gross capital formation, % GDP	17.9	113	○ ◇
3.3 Ecological sustainability	**39.5**	**20**	
3.3.1 GDP/unit of energy use	20.7	11	
3.3.2 Low-carbon energy use, %	24.5	51	
3.3.3 ISO 14001 environment/bn PPP$ GDP	4.9	19	
Market sophistication	**63.8**	**4**	
4.1 Credit	**52.9**	**24**	
4.1.1 Finance for startups and scaleups†	59.6	32	
4.1.2 Domestic credit to private sector, % GDP	119.4	16	
4.1.3 Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	n/a	
4.2 Investment	**47.7**	**6**	
4.2.1 Market capitalization, % GDP	110.1	15	
4.2.2 Venture capital (VC) received, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	0.8	6	●
4.2.3 Late-stage VC deal count, % global VC	2.8	3	● ◆
4.2.4 VC investors, deal count/bn PPP$ GDP	1.1	13	
4.2.5 VC investor co-participation/bn PPP$ GDP	0.5	12	
4.3 Trade, diversification and market scale	**90.7**	**3**	◆
4.3.1 Applied tariff rate, weighted avg., %	0.8	11	
4.3.2 Domestic industry diversification	98.6	3	●
4.3.3 Domestic market scale, bn PPP$	4,282.2	10	

	Score / Value	Rank	
Business sophistication	**53**	**17**	
5.1 Knowledge workers	**59.4**	**13**	
5.1.1 Knowledge-intensive employment, %	55.2	4	●
5.1.2 Females employed w/advanced degrees, %	21.8	27	
5.1.3 Youth demographic dividend, %	28.8	94	○
5.1.4 GERD performed by business, % GDP	1.8	13	
5.1.5 GERD financed by business, %	61.9	10	
5.2 Innovation linkages	**64.3**	**11**	
5.2.1 Public research–industry co-publications, %	5.4	11	
5.2.2 University–industry R&D collaboration†	65	12	
5.2.3 University industry & international engagement, top 5*	95	7	
5.2.4 State of cluster development†	79.5	17	
5.2.5 Patent families/bn PPP$ GDP	1.7	18	
5.3 Knowledge absorption	**35.2**	**37**	◇
5.3.1 Intellectual property payments, % total trade	1.8	15	
5.3.2 High-tech imports, % total trade	11.3	29	
5.3.3 ICT services imports, % total trade	1.8	51	
5.3.4 FDI net inflows, % GDP	-0.3	128	○
5.3.5 Research talent, % in businesses	41.8	34	○ ◇
Knowledge and technology outputs	**56**	**5**	◆
6.1 Knowledge creation	**60**	**5**	
6.1.1 Patents by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	4.2	16	
6.1.2 PCT patents by inventor origin/bn PPP$ GDP	1.5	15	
6.1.3 Utility models by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	-	-	
6.1.4 Scientific and technical articles/bn PPP$ GDP	28.4	16	
6.1.5 Citable documents H-index	100	1	● ◆
6.2 Knowledge impact	**57.1**	**4**	
6.2.1 Labor productivity growth, %	0.5	83	○
6.2.2 Unicorn valuation, % GDP	5.1	7	● ◆
6.2.3 Software spending, % GDP	0.6	17	
6.2.4 High-tech manufacturing, %	39.8	23	
6.3 Knowledge diffusion	**50.7**	**12**	
6.3.1 Intellectual property receipts, % total trade	2.7	7	●
6.3.2 Production and export complexity	85.5	9	
6.3.3 High-tech exports, % total trade	8.4	26	
6.3.4 ICT services exports, % total trade	4.6	28	
6.3.5 ISO 9001 quality/bn PPP$ GDP	10.9	22	
Creative outputs	**59.7**	**3**	◆
7.1 Intangible assets	**63.8**	**5**	
7.1.1 Intangible asset intensity, top 15, %	84.3	5	◆
7.1.2 Trademarks by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	46.5	36	
7.1.3 Global brand value, top 5,000, % GDP	13.8	11	
7.1.4 Industrial designs by origin/bn PPP$ GDP	8.6	7	◆
7.2 Creative goods and services	**45.4**	**10**	
7.2.1 Cultural and creative services exports, % total trade	3.5	6	● ◆
7.2.2 National feature films/mn pop. 15–69	3.6	42	○
7.2.3 Entertainment and media market/th pop. 15–69	65.5	6	
7.2.4 Creative goods exports, % total trade	1.7	30	
7.3 Online creativity	**65.8**	**15**	
7.3.1 Top-level domains (TLDs)/th pop. 15–69	68.2	11	
7.3.2 GitHub commits/mn pop. 15–69	55.7	21	
7.3.3 Mobile app creation/bn PPP$ GDP	73.4	27	

NOTES: ● indicates a strength ○ a weakness ◆ an income group strength ◇ an income group weakness * an index † a survey question 🕒 that the economy's data is outdated. Square brackets [ ] indicate the the data minimum coverage (DMC) requirements were not met at the sub-pillar or pillar level, n/a represents missing values, a dash - indicates an indicator which is not relevant to this economy and thus not considered for DMC thresholds.

Global Innovation Index 2025



Data Availability

The following tables list indicators that are either missing or outdated for United Kingdom.

United Kingdom has missing data for one indicator and outdated data for eight indicators.

Missing data for United Kingdom

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
4.1.3	Loans from microfinance institutions, % GDP	n/a	2023	International Monetary Fund, Financial Access Survey (FAS)

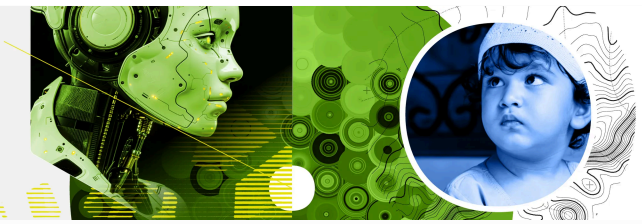
*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Outdated data for United Kingdom

Code	Indicator name	Economy year	Model year*	Source
2.1.1	Expenditure on education, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.3	School life expectancy, years	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.1.5	Pupil–teacher ratio, secondary	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.1	Tertiary enrolment, % gross	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.2.3	Tertiary inbound mobility, %	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
2.3.1	Researchers, FTE/mn pop.	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
2.3.2	Gross expenditure on R&D, % GDP	2022	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT
5.3.5	Research talent, % in businesses	2019	2023	UNESCO Institute for Statistics; Eurostat; OECD; RICYT

*Model year corresponds to the most frequent data year (the year that appears most often across all economies in the GII).

Global Innovation Index 2025



Top innovation clusters in United Kingdom

United Kingdom has 4 clusters in the world's top innovation clusters of the Global Innovation Index

The table and map below give an overview of the top innovation clusters in United Kingdom.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
8	London	Other consumer goods	Technology
69	Cambridge	Computer technology	Technology
77	Oxford	Biotechnology	Technology
94	Manchester	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Chemistry

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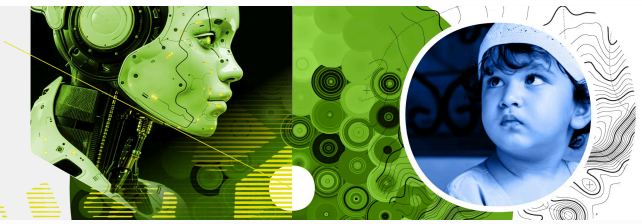
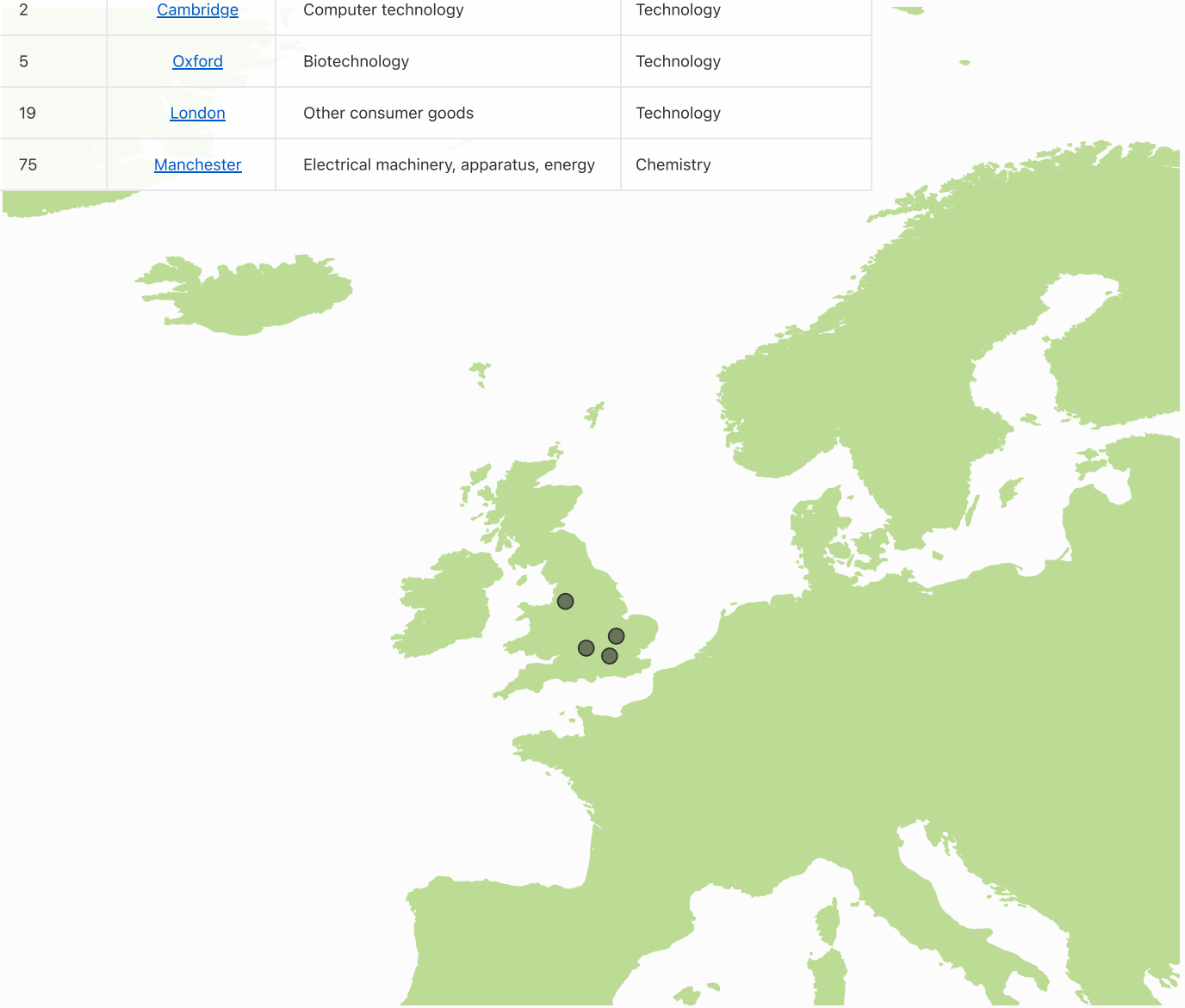


The table and map below give an overview by intensity of the top innovation clusters in United Kingdom.

Rank	Cluster name	Top patent field	Top academic subject
2	Cambridge	Computer technology	Technology
5	Oxford	Biotechnology	Technology
19	London	Other consumer goods	Technology
75	Manchester	Electrical machinery, apparatus, energy	Chemistry



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About the Global Innovation Index

- The Global Innovation Index (GII) is published by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- Recognizing that innovation is a key driver of economic development, the GII aims to provide an innovation ranking and rich analysis referencing around 140 economies. Over the last decade, the GII has established itself as both a leading reference on innovation and a "tool for action" for economies that incorporate the GII into their innovation agendas.

The Index is a ranking of the innovation capabilities and results of world economies. It measures innovation based on criteria that include institutions, human capital and research infrastructure, credit, investment, linkages, the creation, absorption and diffusion of knowledge and creative outputs.

The GII has two sub-indices: the Innovation Input Sub-Index and the Innovation Output Sub-Index, and seven pillars, each consisting of three sub-pillars.